

ARAMAIC LANGUAGE

School Book
for

First Class

ܠܝܬܝܢ

Arad
- 2020 -

DRAFT SAMPLE AUTORS:

Florin Ciprian Bodin – Introduction

Florin Ciprian Bodin – Instructions for Writing Aramaic Letters

Florin Ciprian Bodin – Exercises for Aramaic Words of Consonants

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BODIN FLORIN CIPRIAN

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Introduction to Aramaic Language

From the beginning of the humankind, from IX millennium B.C.E and until the IV millennium B.C.E. humans have used the pictographic photography, similar to inscriptions called proto-canaanite from second millennium, but, from were have derived by simplification the proto-cuneiform writing (XSUX) that is considered the base of Sumerian photographic writing in Mesopotamia, and is considered that photographic writing was occasionally used until second millennium b.c.e.

Akadian (AKK), is the oldest Semitic language and has replaced gradually the Sumerian Language (SUX) was spoken from XIII century (cca. 1200) B.C.E. until the V century (cca. 500) B.C.E. When the Aramaic alphabet has replaced by the alphabet of our ancient brothers. The Aramaic alphabet script derives by returning from Phoenician alphabet that probably is extracted from the inscriptions named proto-canaanite disputed as being the most old from cca. 1850 B.C.E. And the most recent from cca. 1550 B.C.E. and that derive by simplification as proto-cuneiform writing from Egyptian hieroglyphs¹ that get another signification more far from hieroglyphs and more close to the photographic pictographs from the beginning of the humankind.

The Aramaic is the root of the Semitic language how is Phoenician, Hebrew, Arab, and the Aramaic alphabet is the root for alphabets of many nonsemitic languages how is Greek, Pharsi (Persian), Georgian, Turkish (Uighur script) from witch derives the Mongolian script.

After the syriacs have accepted the Aramaic language, the Aramaic has become the lingua franca of Mesopotamia and of the entire Middle-East.

Ashur (𐤠𐤷𐤍) is the name of the capital city of the Old Assyrian Empire (2025–1750 B.C.E.), Middle (1365–1050 B.C.E.), and Neo-Assyrian (911–608 B.C.E.), and county territory, and the chief of the Mesopotamian pantheon gods.

The word „aramean” comes from name « Aram » (𐤠𐤷𐤍, Erām), descendant of Sem, from were derives the word SHE-MA-YA that means « filament of water » or « sky » and « Semitic » but ARO-MA-YA is « circle of water» (around-Maya).

The ancient Aramaic (Armi, 124) derives, so, from Akadian Language now 2500 year ago (cca. 800 B.C.E. – 600 C.E.), but the Aramaic alphabet has been adopted with known letters and from other Semitic languages with the direction of the writing from right to left (RTL) and known groups of letters that are pronounced different.

The Eastern Aramaic dialect has the so called Madenhoyo script and was beginning to be used in the 5th century B.C.E. And was standardized in the first century and after in the second century C.E. The Bible books were translated from Aramaic Samaritan alphabet and from Hebrew and Greek and have been standardized in the 4th century when this books were canonized and before that Aphrates invented the Arab alphabet. The eastern dialect is still used in Irak,

1 Brian Colless, în anul 2014, arată căci 18 din cele 22 consolante ale alfabetului fenician au corespondență în silabieria Byblos a hieroglifelor egiptene.

Southwest Iran, Southeast Turkia and North-East Syria. From the eastern dialect derives ʕi the Chaldean Neo-Aramaic (CLD) dialect.

The Aramaic classic dialect (SYC) has the script called Estrangela that has six letters in the ancient form and has derived from ancient Aramaic alphabet, in Edessa², in First Century C.E. when still not all vowels were used.

The Aramaic Western dialect (AMW) is the so called Serto script and had more variations until the Muslim conquest from 7th century. On the territory of Syria in the XXI century is still teaches only this Aromay/Western Neo-Aramaic sometime into a variation of the Hebrew alphabet or Phoenician and less in Serto alphabet.

After the 18th century, the most quoted bible quotes and writings are written in the western Estrangela script. The script continues to be used for titles, headers, books, and titles of albums that are linked to Aramaic language. In the time when the Second Temple was constructed in Jerusalem were used this six consonants. At the Death Sea were conserved aver 30 literacy works that are 12% from the Aramaic scrolls.

From the IV century C.E. Aphraates has recessed the ancestors alphabet into a new language called Arab but in Armenia and Syria and Samaria has continued to be used in some communities from the 5th century until in the 8th century and in other communities till the 18th century after that was still used only as liturgical language and continues to be teach in some universities together with Hebrew language and Arab language. Then in 1989 Bashar al-Assad has established an institute for reviving the Aramaic language and today this language as around 2000 speakers in Syria.

Author: ing. dpl. Bodin Florin Ciprian

2 Cameron, Averil; Garnsey, Peter (1998). *The Cambridge Ancient History*. 13. p. 708. ISBN [9780521302005](#).

Arameic Alphabet

Letter Name	Aramaic		I.P.A. (Phenom)	Equivalent Letter		
	Syriac Script			Hebrew	Phoenician	Arabic
	Clasic	Est				
Āleph	ܐ	ܐ	/ʔ/; /a:/, /e:/	א	𐤀	ا
Bēt	ܒ	ܒ	/b/, /β/	ב	𐤁	ب
Gāmel	ܓ	ܓ	/g/, /ɣ/	ג	𐤂	ج
Dālet	ܕ	ܕ	/d/, /ð/	ד	𐤃	د ذ
Hē	ܗ	ܗ	/h/	ה	𐤄	ه
Wav	ܘ	ܘ	/w/; /o:/, /u:/	ו	𐤅	و
Zain	ܙ	ܙ	/z/	ז	𐤆	ز
Ḥēt	ܚ	ܚ	/h/ /χ/	ח	𐤇	ح خ
Ṭēt	ܬ	ܬ	cons. emphatic /tˤ/	ט	𐤈	ط ظ
Yod	ܝ	ܝ	/y/; /i:/, /e:/, /j/	י	𐤉	ي
Kāf	ܟ	ܟ	/k/, /x/	כ	𐤊	ك
Lāmad	ܠ	ܠ	/l/	ל	𐤋	ل
Mem	ܡ	ܡ	/m/	מ	𐤌	م
Nun	ܢ	ܢ	/n/	נ	𐤍	ن
Semkat	ܣ	ܣ	/s/	ס	𐤎	س
Ain	ܥ	ܥ	/ʕ/ /ʁ/	ע	𐤏	ع غ
Pē	ܦ	ܦ	/p/, /φ/	פ	𐤐	ف
Ṣādhē	ܥ	ܥ	emphatic /sˤ/(tz)	צ	𐤑	ص ض
Qof	ܩ	ܩ	/qˤ/	ק	𐤒	ق
Rēš	ܪ	ܪ	/r/	ר	𐤓	ر
Šin	ܫ	ܫ	/ʃ/ (sh)	ש	𐤔	ش
Taw	ܬ	ܬ	/t/, /θ/	ת	𐤕	ت ث

Aramaic Vowels

The language learning exercises have words written in Aramaic alphabet, as well as in some European languages, having the pronunciation of letters with **shorter sounds and longer sounds** represented entire by inclined points placed around letters and named **classic vowels, eastern-oriental** or even by sounds represented by letters from European alphabets, how is the Greek alphabet, rotated around letters and named **western-occidental vowels**, both in the school book using the alphabet called Estrangela or Estrangelo.

We use doted circles named consonant cluster of vocalization that hold place of Aramaic letters for placing a sound of pronunciation named vowel near or subjoined to the letter:

Table with classic or oriental vowels used in the manual's exercises.								
Vowel:	ah		ehe	eh	eeh	oh	ooh	ih
Symbol:	◌◌		◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌
Pronunciation:	ā		ē	ē	ē	ū/ō	Up Fricative sound or Down Dental sound	ī/î

Children that already have made the sounds named vowels at preparatory class already know the latinic vowels in our language that are: a, e, i, o, u, and y; and as how in some latinic languages have sounds more short and more long that changes the way how is pronounced letters also Aramaic language have variations of „e” that is more short and more long.

This classic sounds are noted, as well, with bolder inclined points called oriental vowels or western and that children lean in this school book, from them the longer sounds are represented, in our alphabet, by a vowel that has a line above and then in right we have the representation of occidental vowels:

◌◌	ā	◌◌◌	◌◌◌
◌◌◌	ē		
◌◌◌	ē		
◌◌◌	ē	◌◌◌	◌◌◌
◌◌◌	ō – placing on „wav” reads „o” instead of „u”.	◌◌◌	◌◌◌
◌◌◌	ū – placing on „wav” reads „o” instead of „u”.	◌◌◌	◌◌◌
◌◌◌	ī – placing on „yod” reads „yi” instead of „y”.	◌◌◌	◌◌◌

Note: The chapters named „LESSON” are hours for children that are exercising one letter and learn words that contain the letter.

Arameic Consolants

LESSON 1 (ܐܠܦ, ܐ). ALEPH (𐤀 𐤁)

(Equivalent with « A »)

1. Letter Aleph or „a” derives from the representation of a bow head and also means a lider and digit one:



ALEPH in the proto-sianitic script (in Sinai);



ALEPH in phoenician-moabit script (in Canaan);



ALEPH in Arameic Estrangelo script;

The teacher explains to children how to draw the letter for Lesson 1

- Starting from right side top line, make a long sloping slope downward toward the rest of next quarter until the middle line.
- In the left side of the line make a short inclined cut (angled) downward to baseline inclined toward hower 5:30 until baseline.
- From the middle of top line make another short inclined cu (angled) to baseline toward hower 5:30 until the midle of the bottom quarter.



Lesson 1: Writing the letter

Teacher expains: „me” = (anāe) ܐܢܐ

ܐܢܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܐܪܡܝܐ
Eēnât amēr aromayia?
Thou speak aramaic?

ܐܢܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܐܪܡܝܐ
Anāe amēr aromayia.
I speak aramaic.

Obs. According to the vowel the letter can be read A or E.

✧ ܐܝܢ ܕܡܬ ܩܪܥܝܬ ܫܡܝܬ ܐܝܢ ܐܠܦܗ ܩܘܡܝܢ.
 Eên də·mēt·qrēe shəme·cuon bə·rishiṯt aim ALEPH qə·qūomūon.
 If your name is called in beginning with „aleph” shall stand-up.

ܐܝܢܝܢ ܐܢܕܪܝܐ!

Eēnāe Endrēeuās!

(Romanization in English: I'm Andrew!)

ܐܝܢܝܢ ܐܫܝܪ!

Eēnāe Eshiyṛ!

(Romanization in English: I'm Ashur!)

ܐܝܢܝܢ ܐܘܪܝܐ!

Eēnāe Euṛiy·eiḗl!

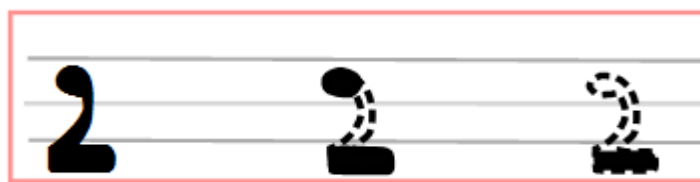
(Romanization in English: I'm Oriel!)

ܐܝܢܝܢ ܐܝܠܝܫܒܐ!

Eēnāe Eēlyiṣvēa!

(Romanization in English: I'm Elisabeth!)

Adiabean form: 2



Siriac 1: The letter form resembling eith the arab digit 2.

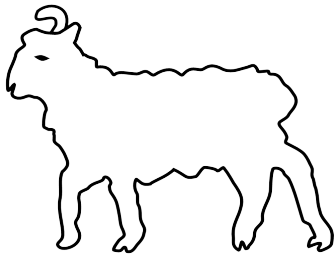
2. What is this? (Mānāe hānāe ?) ؟

Note: The exercises have words written with classic oriental and occidental vowels or western in Estrangelo.

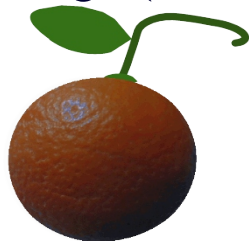
ܠܝܐܪܝܐ, ܠܝܐܪܝܐ
eēriāe, eāriōe
lion



ܠܝܡܪܐ, ܠܝܡܪܐ
°eēmṛāe, °eēmṛōe
lamb



ܐܝܬܪܘܓܐ, ܐܝܬܪܘܓܐ
eēṭarugāe, eēṭarugāyoe
orange (citric),
orange (color)



ܐܝܢܐ, ܐܝܢܐ
eēdnāe, eēdnōe
ear



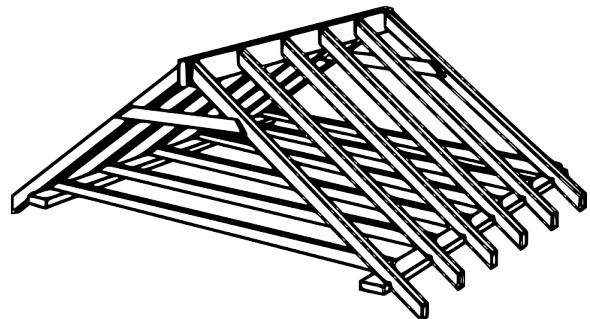
ܠܝܪܥܐ, ܠܝܪܥܐ
eūr̥aāe
land, soil, earth



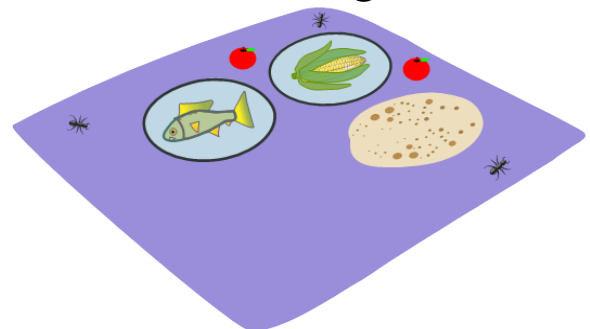
ܠܝܕܐ, ܠܝܕܐ
eīdāie, eīdāie
hand



ܠܝܓܐܪܥܐ, ܠܝܓܐܪܥܐ
eēgār̥e, eēgōr̥oe
roof



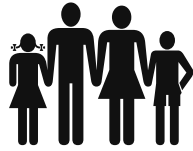
ܥܘܠܐ, ܥܘܠܐ
ecuol, **my**·ecuol·ṭae
eats, **of**-eating: food



3. Underline the letter „Aleph” in the aramaic words

Note: The exercise have the words written with classic oriental vowels or eastern in Estrangelo.

ܐܕܝܢܐ
eēvāhuo·tāe
family



ܐܒܐ
eūvāe
father



ܐܒܝ
eāv·i
my daddy

ܐܚܐ
eāhūe
brother



ܐܚܝܐ
eēhuo·hi
his brother

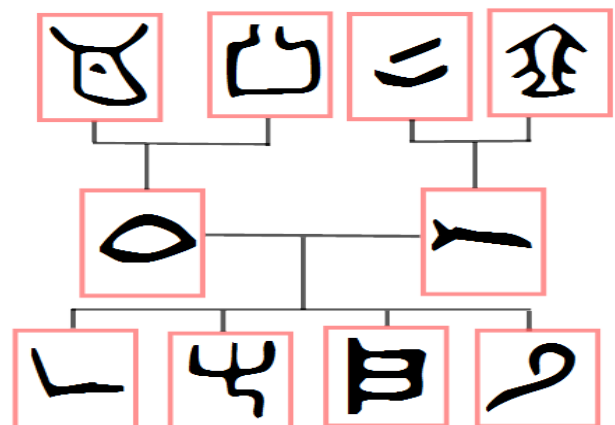
ܐܡܐ
eēmāe
mother



ܐܢܫܐ
enāṣ
human, guy



ܐܒܝܬܐ
eēvāhēi·nō
ourparenthood,
our ancestors



ܐܘܪܫܐ
euocām·tāe
darkness

LESSON 2 (tārtēin, תַּרְתֵּינ, תַּרְתֵּינ). BEIT (בֵּית)

(Equivalent with « B »)

1. Letter Bit or „b” derives from the representation of one house:



Proto-Sianitic in Sinai;

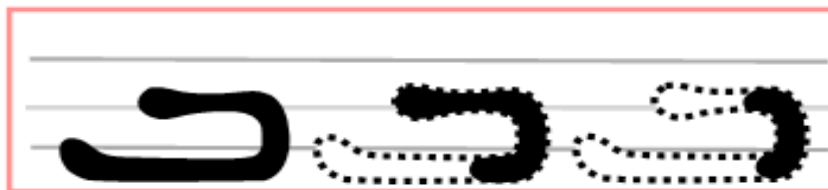


Phoenician-Moabit in Canaan;



Aramaic script in Estrangela script;

- Starting with the middle line make a curved pant over the second quart until the middle of the first quart.
- In right side upper end of pant we draw make a small prolonging a little upwards bombed at end.
- In right side at the down end of the curved pant make another prolonging more long keeping the distance with the bottom line of a bending bombed at end.



Lesson 2: Writting the Letter

Obs. According to the consolation the letter can be read dentally „Bet” as „B” from „Boaz” or fricative „Vet” as „V” from „Veniyamin” (**Romanizat**:: Benjamin).

✦ ܐܝܢ ܕܥܡܬ ܩܪܥܝܬ ܒܐܝܬ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܩܘܡܘܢ.
 Eên də·mēt·qrēe bə·rishiṯt aim BEIT šəme·cuon ʔə·qūomūon.
 If your name is called in beginning with „veit” shall stand-up.

ܐܝܢ ܕܥܡܬ ܩܪܥܝܬ!

Eëñāe Vəniāmyin!

(Romanization: I'm Veniamin!)

ܐܝܢ ܕܥܡܬ ܩܪܥܝܬ!

Eëñāe ʔoaāz!

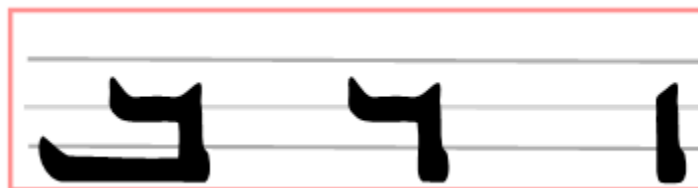
(Romanization: I'm Boaz!)

ܐܝܢ ܕܥܡܬ ܩܪܥܝܬ!

Eëñāe Vēr-Ṭuoʾlmēi!

(Romanization in English: I'm Bartolomy!)

Adiabean form: ܐ



Syriac 2: Syriac form of the letter with sharpened endings.

2. What is this? (Mānāe hānāe ?)

?

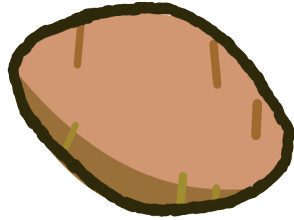
ܠܒܢܐ ܠܒܢܐ

Note: The exercise have the words written with classic oriental vowels and Estrangela or eastern in Estrangelo.

ܠܒܢܐܝܬܐ, ܠܒܢܐܝܬܐ

bālbūsāe, bālbūsōe

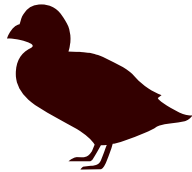
potato



ܕܠܝܬܐ

bāṭōe

duck, coot



ܠܒܢܐܝܬܐ

bumōe

howlet



ܠܒܢܐܝܬܐ

bāq̄e

mosquito



3. Underline letter „Beit” in Aramaic words:

ܒܝܬ
bēit
house



ܒܝܬܗ
vēiṭe·hî
his house



ܒܝܬܐ, ܒܝܬܐ
bērât, bēṛ·tāe
daughter, girl

ܒܝܬܐ
burcōe
knee



ܒܝܬ, ܒܝܬ
bēr, vērōe
son, boy



ܒܝܬ
bēreṭ·hî
his son

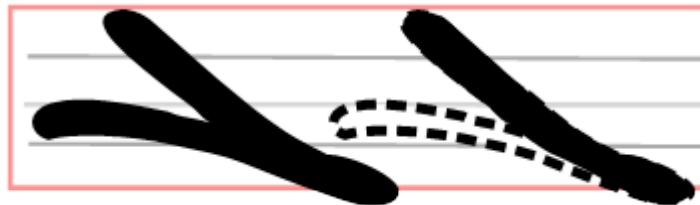
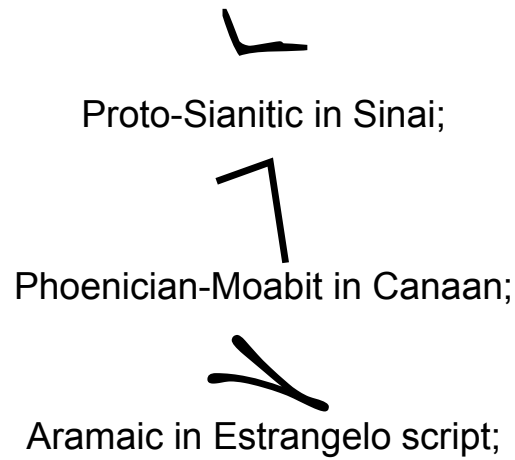


ܒܝܬܐ, ܒܝܬܐ
byiṣāe, byiṣyin
bad, wicked

LESSON 3 (ṭōlātōe, 𐤂𐤌𐤅). GAMAL (𐤂𐤌𐤅)

(Equivalent with « G »)

1. The letter Gamal or „g” derives from representing a camel:



Lesson 3: Writing the letter

- Draw a long oblique line that is ending under the bottom line.
- Connect from the middle line from right toward the left side a prolonging and make from the mid-line a cut of ending.

Obs. According to the consulation the letter can be read dentally as „G” or fricative as „J”.

✦ ܐܝܢ ܕܐܡܬ ܩܪܥܝܬ ܐܝܡ ܕܥܡܠܝܬ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܩܘܡܘܢ.
 Eên də·mēt·qrēe bə·rishiyt aim ġēmâlēe shəmə·cuon ʔə·qūomūon.
 If your name is called in beginning with „Gamal” shall stand-up.

ܐܝܢ ܕܥܡܠܝܬ ܫܡܥܘܢ!

Eēnāe Ġēvryie·ie!

(Romanization in English: I'm Gabriel!)

ܐܝܢ ܕܥܡܠܝܬ ܫܡܥܘܢ!

Eēnāe Jād!

(Romanization in English: I'm Gad!)

ܐܝܢ ܕܥܡܠܝܬ ܫܡܥܘܢ!

Eēnāe Ġēmēlyi·ei!

(Romanization: I'm Gamaliel!)

Adiabean form: ܐ



Syriac 3 : Writting the syriac form of the letter.

2. What is this?

(Mānāe hānāe ?)

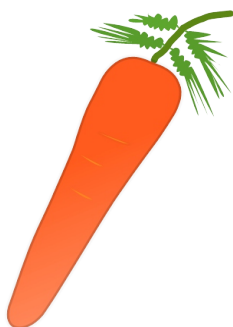
؟

مَنَآئِ هَانَايِ

گیزورے

gēzōrōe

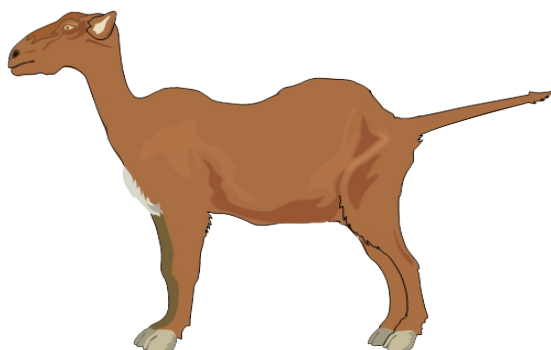
carrot



گیمولے

gēmōlē

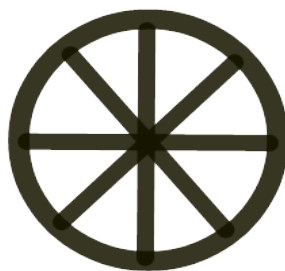
camel



گیگلے

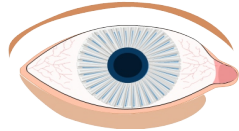
gyglōe

wheel



3. Underline letter „Gamal” in Aramaic words:

ܓܒܝܢܐ, ܓܒܝܢܐ
gəbinē, gəbīnōe
eyebrow

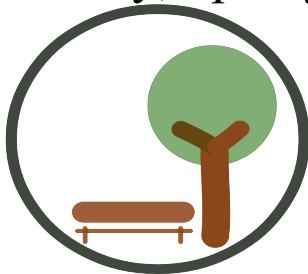


(part of forehead)

ܓܐܘܐ, ܓܐܘܐ
gāuāe, gāuōe
stomach, inlying, gentile



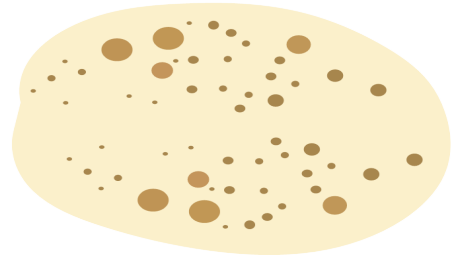
ܓܠܝܐܝܬ
gēliāeyt
publicly, openly



ܓܐܘܠܬܐ
gāguol·tāe
skulleing



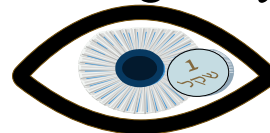
ܓܪܝܬܐ
griṭān
pita, arab-pita



ܓܝܪܐ
gēvrāe
man



ܓܝܢܐܒܐ, ܓܝܢܐܒܐ
gēnābāe, gānōbōe
greedy



(profiteer)

ܓܝܐܣܐ
gēiāsāe
thief, robber



LESSON 4 (eōrâḡaōē, 𐤀𐤋𐤅). DĀLĒT (𐤀𐤋𐤅)

(Equivalent with « D »)

1. The letter Dālēt or „d” derive from representing a fish:



Proto-Sinaitic in Sinai;



Phoenician-Moabit in Canaan;

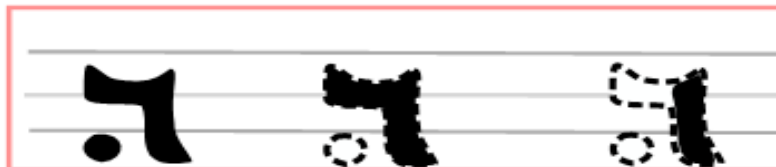


Aramaic Estrangelo alphabet;

- Do a vertical optionally little inclined line from bottom right-side toward left-to-up toward the second and third quarter were ends in a connector point.
- In the right side part of the optionally inclined line make a small prolonging toward left thinned a little at end. (as a fish mouth)
- Draw a point in the left-side of letter over the second line keeping the distance under the head of the letter. (as a fish eye)



Lesson 4: Writting the Letter



✦ ܐܝܢ ܕܐܡܬ ܩܪܥܝܬ ܒܐܪܝܫܝܬ ܐܝܡ ܕܓܡܠܥܝܬ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܩܘܡܘܢ.
 Eên də·mēt·qr̥ee bə·rishiyt aim ġēmâlêe shəme·cuon ʔə·qūomūon.
 If your name is called in beginning with „Gamal” shall stand-up.

ܐܝܢ ܕܐܝܬܐ!

Eënāe Dēvyid!

(Romanization: I'm David!)

ܐܝܢ ܕܝܢܐ!

Eënāe Dyināh!

(Romanization: I'm Dina!)

ܐܝܢ ܕܢܝܝܐ!

Eënāe Dānyieiē!

(Romanization in English: I'm Daniel!)

Adiabean form: ܐ



Syriac 4: The form of the letter with elements on vertical.

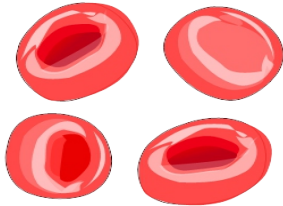
2. What is this? (Mānāe hānāe ?)

؟ مَنَّا هَنَّا

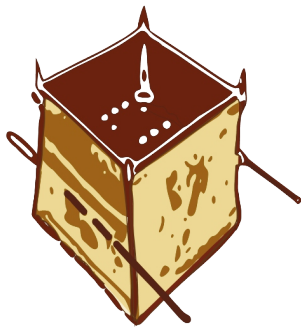
دُهْنَوِ
duhnōe
corn



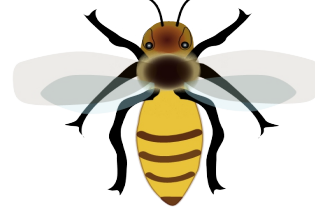
دَمِ
ḏymēe
blood



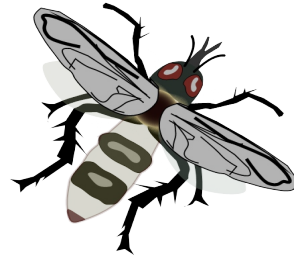
دَاڤْهَوِ
dəḏhāe, dəḏhōe
altar



دَبَّورَآ يَا تَا
dēbōrēa·iā·tāe
honey bee



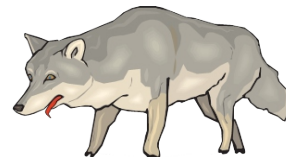
دَيَّبُوِيَا
dēibbūiāe
house fly



دَبَّآ
dəḏāe, dābōe
bear



دَڤَّآ
ḏəḏvāe, ḏāeybōe
wolf (beast)



3. Subliniați litera „Dolet” în cuvintele arameice:

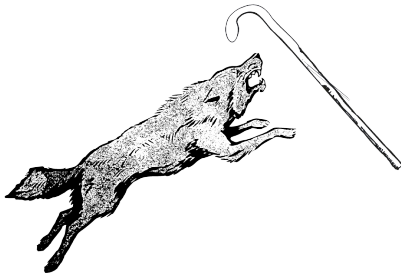
ܕܡܝܬܐ , ܕܡܝܬܐ

dōme, dōmuōtāe
image (form),
imaging (forming)



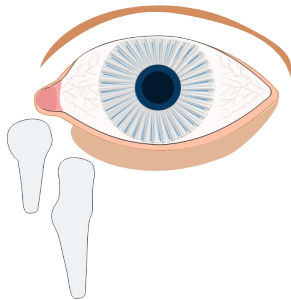
ܕܗܘܩ , ܕܗܘܩ

dəḥūq, dəḥāq
repudiated



ܕܡܝܬܐ

ḏâmeiēe
tears



ܕܐܪܘܓܬܐ

dārōḡtāe
bicycle, bicycling



ܕܗܐܒܐܝܐ

dēhābāe
gold



Summary of Aramaic Vowels

The Aramaic language alphabet has the east and west script for letters and for vowels.

Summary table for vowels using clusters of vocalization for placing one vowel for a letter:

	Vowels – Zāuaīe – ܐܝܝܐ							
Vowel:	ah		ehe	eh	eeh	oh	ooh	ih
Symbol:	⬤⬤ ⬤⬤⬤⬤	⬤ ⬤⬤⬤⬤ \	⬤ ⬤⬤⬤⬤ ⬤⬤	⬤ ⬤⬤⬤⬤ ⬤⬤	⬤ ⬤ ⬤⬤⬤⬤ ⬤	⬤ ⬤ ⬤⬤⬤⬤	⬤ ⬤⬤⬤⬤ ⬤	⬤ ⬤⬤⬤⬤ ⬤
Pronuntion:	ā		ë	ẹ	ē	ū/ō	Up Fricative or down Dental	ī/î

Vowels – Zāuaēe – ܐܝܝܐ				
⬤⬤⬤⬤ ⬤	⬤⬤⬤⬤ ⬤	⬤⬤⬤⬤ =	⬤⬤⬤⬤ 7	⬤⬤⬤⬤ 9
ā	ū	y/ī	ẹ/ē	ō

Summary of Aramaic Consonants

A summary table with classic and western script for alphabets letters with vocalization, fricative and dental variations, and phenom in phonetic international alphabet (IPA).

Name	Classic	Eastic	Forms	Phenom (IPA)
ܬܢܢܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/ʔ/
ܬܒܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ, ܬ	/b/, /v/
ܬܓܠܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ, ܬ	/g/, /ɣ/
ܬܕܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ, ܬ	/d/, /ð/
ܬܗܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/h/
ܬܘܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/w/
ܬܙܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/z/
ܬܠܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/ħ/
ܬܡܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/tʰ/
ܬܢܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/y/, /j/
ܬܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ, ܬ, ܬ	/k/, /x/
ܬܠܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/l/
ܬܡܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ, ܬ	/m/
ܬܢܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ, ܬ	/n/
ܬܦܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/s/
ܬܢܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/ʕ/
ܬܦܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ, ܬ	/p/, /f/
ܬܢܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/sʰ/ (tz)
ܬܦܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/q/
ܬܢܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/r/
ܬܦܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ	/ʃ/ (sh)
ܬܢܦܐ	ܬ	ܬ	ܬ, ܬ	/t/, /θ/

The Aramaic Letters can be used to denote numbers:

letter	Numeric value	letter	Numeric value	letter	Numeric value
א	1	י	10	ס	100
ב	2	כ	20	ק	200
ג	3	ל	30	ר	300
ד	4	מ	40	ש	400
ה	5	נ	50	ת	500
ו	6	ע	60	פ	600
ז	7	צ	70		
ח	8	ף	80		
ט	9	שׁ	90		

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The Syriac Institute – <http://www.bethmardutho.org> .

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<http://dukhrana.com/fonts.php>

- [DSS \(V1.1\)](#) (Dead Sea Scroll font)
- [Estrangelo \(V1.1\)](#)
- [East Syriac Adiabene \(V1.1\)](#)
- [Levistam \(V1.1\)](#)

Fonturi Pictogramice (Pictogramic Fonts):

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